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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/608,571	10/608,571 06/27/2003		Edwin Bolduan	ZTP01P12032	ZTP01P12032 7324		
24131	7590	03/09/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER		
LERNER A P O BOX 24		EENBERG, PA	LU, JI	LU, JIPING			
HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
	•			3749			

DATE MAILED: 03/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		5P				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/608,571	BOLDUAN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Jiping Lu	3749				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 De	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2004.					
•=						
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	:х рапе Quayle, 1935 С.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1.2 and 5-16 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 3 and 4 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO 412)				
2) Notice of References Cited (PTO-992) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da					

DETAILED ACTION

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 2. Claims 1-2, 6-10, 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibuya (JP8-49161) in view of Takeuchi (JP06126098A).

Shibuya shows a method for cloth dewatering. The clothes 40 is brought in contract with conveyor 10. Gas jet (at 36) is also provided for supplying gas transversely to a surface of the clothes. However, Shibuya does not show the conveyor 10 is made by absorbent material and at least two absorbent bodies on both sides of the clothing. Takeuchi teaches a cloth dewatering conveyor 40 of absorbent material for absorbing moisture and two absorbent bodies on both side of the clothing same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute conveyor 40 of Takeuchi for the conveyor 10 of Shibuya and to provide the method and apparatus of Shibuya with two absorbent bodies on both side the of the clothing as taught by Takeuchi in order to absorb clothes moisture and improve the cloth dewatering efficiency. With regard to the claimed material of the absorbent body in claim 13, examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the moisture removing art to use microfiber material as absorbent. Therefore, it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the cloth dewatering apparatus of Takeuchi with a microfiber absorbent in order to improve the dewatering efficiency.

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3. Claims 5, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibuya (JP8-49161) in view of Takeuchi (JP06126098A) as applied to claims 1 and 12 as above and further in view of Henry et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,722,053).

The method and apparatus of Shibuya as modified by Takeuchi as above includes all that is recited in claims 5 and 15 except for the pressure-exerting roller for squeeze drying. Henry et al. teach a concept of using pressure-exerting roller 5 for squeeze drying same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the cloth dewatering method and apparatus of Shibuya with pressure-exerting roller as taught by Henry et al. in order to remove the moisture from the absorbent body by squeezing.

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi (JP06126098A) in view of Shibuya (JP8-49161).

Takeuchi shows a method for cloth dewatering. The cloth 12 is successively brought in contact with absorbent body 23 of absorbent material 38, 40 same as applicant's. Shibuya teaches a concept of using gas jets (at 36) for dewatering purposes same as aplicant's, therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify method of Takeuchi to include a step of subject the item of clothing to at least one gas jet as taught by Shibuya in order to remove the moisture from the clothing.

5. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi (JP06126098A) in view of Henry et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,722,053).

Takeuchi shows an apparatus for cloth dewatering. The cloth 12 is

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successively brought in contact with absorbent body 23 of absorbent material 38, 40 same as applicant's. Henry et al. teach a concept of using pressure-exerting roller 5 for squeeze drying same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the cloth dewatering method and apparatus of Takeuchi with pressure-exerting roller as taught by Takeuchi in order to remove the moisture from the absorbent body by squeezing. With regard to the claimed material of the absorbent body in claim 16, examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the moisture removing art to use microfiber material as absorbent. Therefore, it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the cloth dewatering apparatus of Takeuchi with a microfiber absorbent in order to improve the dewatering efficiency.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 3-4 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 12/16/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With regard to claim 16, the Japanese patent to Takeuchi does show the clothing item 12 is successively brought in contact with absorbent body 23 of absorbent material 38, 40. The US patent to Henry et al. teach the use of pressure-exerting roller 5 for squeeze drying purposes.

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Therefore, it is the examiner's position that one skilled in the art would have been able to derive

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the broadly claimed invention in order to remove the moisture from the absorbent body by

squeezing.

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 5-15 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jiping Lu whose telephone number is 571 272 4878. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ira Lazarus can be reached on 571 272-4877. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jiping Lu

Primary Examiner

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J. L.